

## New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

## The Union Ticket—New-York.

For President—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.  
 Vice President—ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.  
 Governor—REUBEN F. FENTON, of Chautauque.  
 Lieut. Governor—THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga.  
 Canal Commissioner—FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, Erie.  
 Prison Inspector—DAVID P. FORREST, Schoharie.

For Electors of President and Vice President.  
 At Large—HORACE GREELEY, Westchester.  
 District Electors—PLESTON KING, of St. Lawrence.

II. ORADIAN BOWEN, Richmond.  
 III. JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN, Kings.  
 IV. GEORGE RICHARD, Kings.  
 V. ABRAHAM J. DITTENBERGER, New-York.  
 VI. WILLIAM H. MCKINNEY, New-York.  
 VII. THOMAS B. ASTEN, New-York.  
 VIII. ISAAC T. SMITH, New-York.  
 IX. GEORGE OGDEN, New-York.  
 X. GUY R. PELTON, New-York.  
 XI. ALEXANDER DATTISON, Rockland.  
 XII. JAMES W. TAYLOR, Orange.  
 XIII. CHARLES L. BRADY, Columbia.  
 XIV. THADDEUS HART, Ulster.  
 XV. JOHN TWEDDIE, Albany.  
 XVI. CORNELIUS L. ALLEN, Washington Co.  
 XVII. ALONZO W. MORGAN, Warren.  
 XVIII. HIRSH HORTON, Franklin.  
 XIX. ALLEN C. CHURCHILL, Fulton.  
 XX. EDWARD BLAKELY, Otsego.  
 XXI. JOHN CLARK, Jefferson.  
 XXII. JOHN J. KNOX, Oneida.  
 XXIII. THOMAS KINGSFORD, Oswego.  
 XXIV. GEO. W. BRADFORD, Cortland.  
 XXV. JOHN E. SHELLEY, Seneca.  
 XXVI. JEDIDIAH DEWEY, Ontario.  
 XXVII. MYRON H. WEAVER, Schuyler.  
 XXVIII. JAMES S. ALLEN, Steuben.  
 XXIX. JOHN W. STEUBENS, Monroe.  
 XXX. WILLIAM BRISTOL, Wyoming.  
 XXXI. JOSEPH GANDER, Erie.  
 XXXII. JOHN P. DABING, Catteraugus.

## THE TRIBUNE.

Notwithstanding the enormously increased expenses attending the publication of THE TRIBUNE, occasioned by the employment of numerous army correspondents and other liberal expenditures, as well as by the advance in the price of paper and other materials, we have resolved, for the present at least, not to increase the subscription prices of either our Weekly or Semi-Weekly papers, but to continue to furnish them at \$2 and \$3, respectively, per annum; being the same prices which were established more than twenty years ago, when the cost was only about one-third of what it is at the present time. Our Terms will be found below, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that these Terms will be strictly and literally adhered to, and that no other abatements or discounts than those mentioned will be allowed in any case whatever.

## Terms.

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 Single copy..... 4 cents.  
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**[DURING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.]**  
 Mail subscribers, five copies to one address, 12 weeks..... 2 50  
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Persons at the trouble of procuring subscribers, and remitting us \$30 for ten copies of the Weekly, will be entitled to one copy gratis. For \$40 for twenty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. Drafts on New-York payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. But where drafts cannot be conveniently procured, United States or National bank bills are the next best, and may be sent by mail at our risk; but in case of loss THE TRIBUNE will not be responsible until furnished with a full description of the bills, including the name of the bank, denomination and number, and the time and place of the mailing of the letter with the enclosures. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

We are now ready to supply copies of THE TWO PLATFORMS (Baltimore and Chicago), printed side by side on good, firm paper, with only the very few comments needed to elucidate their antagonism. Please call or send for them in any quantity, so as to let your neighbors see for what the rival parties are contending—each speaking for itself. Price \$1 per hundred copies, cash. Where they are sent by mail we deduct from the remittances enough to prepay postage, which is about 14 cents per 100 copies.

The PLATFORMS IN GERMAN, printed in same style as above and for sale at the same price, \$1 per 100 copies.

**CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.**—We have just printed on a broadside, uniform with the "PLATFORM," PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S views of Democratic Strategy, as presented by him in a recent interview with Judge Mills, of Wisconsin; GENERAL GRANT'S Letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne; and BATAVIA TAYLOR'S Poem on the "CHICKADEE SURRENDER." All on one sheet. Price \$1 per 100. Sent by mail or by express. When ordered by mail we deduct from the remittances enough to pay the postage, which is 14 cents per 100 copies. Send on your orders to "THE TRIBUNE."

Also, uniform with the above, WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?—being a portion of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' Speech, in which he foretold the devastations and horrors which would arise from Secession, delivered before the Secession Convention of Georgia in August, 1860. To which is added, WHO COMMENCED THE WAR? a Catalogue of Warlike and Treasonable Acts which were committed prior to Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Price \$1 per 100 copies.

**To Correspondents.**  
 No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a security for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

**To Advertisers.**  
 Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in to-day.  
 Price \$1 per line for each insertion.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

**THE WAR.**  
 The schooner Jane F. Durfee, E. G. Davis, master, was captured on Saturday evening last, while at anchor in Warwick river, near James river, by a party of five Rebels belonging to the Rebel navy. It was a complete surprise. The first Captain Davis knew of it, a Rebel entered his cabin, and with a pistol directed at his head, demanded the surrender of the schooner. The forming him of his crew having been overpowered. The schooner was released by Captain Davis giving a bond

for \$7,315, the supercargo Wilbur F. Stocking being held as hostage for the payment of the money. The Rebels then robbed the schooner, taking \$2,700 from the papers, clothing from the crew, the small boat, colors, capstans, compasses, nautical instruments, etc., and bidding the captain a polite adieu, left at one p. m. The dingy the Durfee arrived at Fortress Monroe with its schooner on Monday morning.

The flag of truce steamers New-York and Dictator, with one thousand Rebel prisoners, destined for exchange, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday night, from Philadelphia, and left at ten o'clock Monday morning for Aiken's landing. In charge of Major John E. Mulford, Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners at Fortress Monroe, on Monday morning from Baltimore, and proceeded up the river on the steamer New-York.

News has been received at Buffalo that a number of Rebels from Canada captured the steamers Parsons and Island Queen near Bass Island in Lake Erie, on Monday afternoon, and have gone down or across the lake, probably for reinforcements, guns, and ammunition. The capturing party numbered about thirty men, who were armed with revolvers and bowie knives. Information has been received of the destruction of the extensive salt works on Bonsoir Bay, capable of making 24,000 bushels of salt per day, by the U. S. steamer Iroquois. Two hundred sheds were fired, and the works, which were very substantial, and cost over \$60,000, were blown up.

The Alexandria (Va.) Journal says: We learn, through sources which cannot be discredited, that Mosely received a severe wound in the groin during a recent engagement between our forces and a small portion of his guerrilla band in the vicinity of Centerville. A note from the Army of the Potomac, dated Monday, says there is nothing new, and all is quiet, with the exception of an occasional shot on the picket lines.

## GENERAL NEWS.

George Palmer, one of the oldest citizens of Buffalo, and President of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, died on Monday after a short illness.

John H. Ketchum, Colonel of the 150th New-York State Volunteers, was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Union Congressional Convention, held at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday.

The U. S. steamer Brooklyn, Capt. Alden, from Mobile Bay via Pensacola Sept. 9, arrived at Boston on Tuesday for repairs.

The flouring mill of A. W. Fagan, on Seventh-street, St. Louis, was burned last night. The loss is estimated to amount to \$150,000. Insurance unknown. Charles H. Winfield, M. C., from the 11th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, was unanimously re-nominated on Tuesday.

The steamship Sidon sailed at 1 o'clock yesterday morning from Halifax, for New-York, with 50 passengers.

The U. S. gunboat Isaco, was at Pictou, N. S., on Monday.

John D. Thaxter, a broker, of Boston, was accidentally killed on the South Sea Railroad on Monday. Gold opened at 22 1/2 and was heavy throughout the day, selling as low as 22 1/4, and closing at 22 1/2. The news from the Shenandoah Valley gave additional dullness to the market, and buyers were very cautious. After the adjournment and at the Public Board, lower prices were made, the market closing dull. At the Second Board prices were steady, and buyers quite confident, especially in the cheap stocks. For Government Stocks higher prices were paid. Freight rates are a little more active, but rates still tend downward. Money is offered freely on call at 7 per cent, and stock holders are wholly unable to accommodate those who desire to use their funds in this direction.

There have been many rumors, of late, that Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT intended to withdraw his name as a Presidential candidate. We are happy to be able to state, on authority which we do not question, that this is true. A letter from him to that effect is to be published within a day or two. Of the character of the letter itself we know nothing, but we do know something of the character of the man, and believing him to have been governed always by the highest motives, to have had at heart always the good of his country, to have been uninfluenced by any selfish feeling or any partisan purpose, we do not doubt that he withdraws his name from the canvass because he holds that men, in this great struggle, are nothing and principle everything; that true magnanimity, true dignity, and true patriotism demand of every lover of his country that all personal predilections, and even private judgment, should be sacrificed where the salvation of the country itself is in question.

The friends of "the Union and no surrender" in Brooklyn, have a meeting at the "Arena" in Raymond-st., between Fulton and DeKalb-avenues, this evening, under the auspices of the 11th Ward Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club. James Haggerty, esp. of New-York, and others will speak. A general turn-out is anticipated.

The Central Union Club of Brooklyn will hold a Union Mass Meeting to-morrow (Thursday) evening at the Academy of Music. Gen. Hooker will be present, and it is not likely that the audience will permit him to remain a silent spectator. Messrs. Boutwell of Mass.; Rollins and Harriman, of N. H.—all members of Congress; George William Curtis and others are to address the meeting. It will be a great one, and of men who have votes and know how to use them intelligently. We need not ask anybody to go, for there will be no room in-doors or out.

## SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

Hurrah for PHIL SHERIDAN! And for his gallant army, and for the Union which they fought for on Monday, and THANK GOD for the great victory which they won. We care not to repress the grateful exultation which we cannot but feel over this splendid success. It went with a thrill to the heart of every loyal man who heard it yesterday morning, and with a chill to the heart of every traitor in Richmond or in New-York. Consciously or unconsciously, it struck every one as the turning point in the great Virginia campaign, and it flashes upon us as the First Victory in that Valley of the Shenandoah which hitherto has been to us a Valley of Humiliation, and almost of Despair. We remember no Victory in this War which has more suddenly and joyously awoke the sympathies of the North—not one which has been welcomed with a more enthusiastic delight.

The official dispatches tell the whole story briefly, but comprehensively and clearly. Gen. Sheridan—little Phil. Sheridan—attacked the Rebel army under Early at the crossing of

the Berryville pike, over Opequan Creek, just twenty miles south-west of Harper's Ferry, on Monday morning at daylight. Attacked him, and fought him all day long, "completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing about two thousand five hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags, and most of their wounded." Sheridan adds: "The Rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and three other general officers were wounded." And still further: "The conduct of our officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the Rebels from Opequan Creek to Winchester"—that is, for five miles or more.

From another dispatch, also Sheridan's, it appears that the Rebel wounded in Winchester amount to some three thousand, so that the total of prisoners in Gen. Sheridan's hands is between five and six thousand! Add to this the other casualties, and it is clear enough that Early has lost in this fight of Monday not less than a third of his whole army—supposing him to have had from twenty to twenty-five thousand men. Nor is even that the end of the Rebel misfortunes, for Sheridan characteristically says in his dispatch to Gen. Stevenson: "We have sent them whirling through Winchester, and we are after them to-morrow,"—that is, yesterday.

And remembering that Phil. Sheridan was Gen. Grant's chosen cavalry leader, imbued with the instincts of that arm, we may well expect to hear that disaster and destruction hang close on the flying footsteps of Early's defeated forces.

The importance and the military merit of this crowning victory date far back of the day on which it was won. It is necessary to recall the long weeks of delay since dashing Phil. Sheridan was put in command of the Middle Department, and charged with the care of Early's movements. Remember how our first anticipations were disappointed; how Early in vain tempted Sheridan to battle; how patiently and conscientiously Sheridan has obeyed his instructions to keep the Rebel force in the Shenandoah occupied, yet never to permit them to cross the Potomac; how vigilantly the passes of that river have been guarded, and the meditated invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania thwarted and confused; how the long detachment of Early from Lee has been made to cost the latter the possession of the Weldon road, which his united forces might probably have held; how, in a word, this General of Cavalry has proved himself consummate master of the most tedious and difficult strategy, in command of the infantry force of a great Department on whose right administration has, for two months, depended the safety of the North and the success of our army on the James; and by this tremendous estimate the value and the merit of the victory which Sheridan has at length won. Neither too soon nor too late; neither driving Early back to Richmond while he might have saved Lee his latest disaster, nor suffering him to slip away when he saw that the hope of his campaign had fled; no precipitation, no error, and when the moment came not a moment's delay—Sheridan has superbly vindicated, as did Sherman and the lamented McPherson before him, the surpassing judgment of men which our Lieutenant-General possesses.

Away with the doubt that under such leadership and such inspirations we are marching to final victory! Away with the coward hint of armistice, and away with the traitorous slander that the conduct of the War is a failure. From this latest triumph let us date anew the unflinching resolve of the North that the Rebellion shall never be yielded to, and never be bought off, nor ever be compromised with, but shall be utterly and finally crushed.

**THE GERMAN NATIONAL CLUBS.**  
 For some time there has existed among the German citizens of the United States a political organization known as the German National Club. It embraced that portion of our German population to whom the conduct of the Administration and of the Republican Party, in general, appeared to be not sufficiently progressive, and the warfare against the Rebellion not sufficiently radical. At a constituent general convention, held at Cleveland, they adopted a platform expressive of their sentiments, which agree in the main with those of the democratic and republican parties in the states of Europe.

The German National Club had branch organizations in nearly every State which has a considerable German population. At the approach of the national nominating conventions, most of the clubs were very active in advocating the nomination of Gen. Fremont, Gen. Butler, Mr. Chase, or any other candidate who would be willing to place himself on a Radical platform, and in particular pledge his influence as President in behalf of an immediate abolition of Slavery in all of the States of the Union. The majority of the clubs eagerly encouraged the Fremont movement; and after the nomination of Gen. Fremont, it was their organs which formed his chief supporters. In some of the Western States, the party gained considerable influence among the progressive Germans. In Missouri nearly all the political German papers in the State declared themselves uncompromisingly for Fremont, and from the State of Illinois it is reported that out of the fourteen German papers of the State, seven advocated his election. Until a short time ago, it seemed as though nearly the entire vote controlled by the

German National Clubs would be lost to the Republican party.

As, however, the day of the Presidential election draws nigh, the responsibility of contributing to the success of either the Baltimore Platform, or by throwing away their votes for a third candidate, or not voting at all—for that of the Chicago platform has come to be a question of serious consideration with the National Clubs. In our issue of yesterday we recorded the resolutions of two clubs, those of New-York and Hoboken, pledging their votes to the success of the Baltimore platform. Both clubs passed these resolutions almost unanimously. The motives which prompted a reconsideration of their former course, are thus set forth by the Hoboken Club:

Whereas, The triumph of reactionary or radical principles in the next Presidential election in the United States, there is of great importance to humanity at large; and whereas, there are, in fact, only two parties opposed to each other—the anti-slavery, free-trade party, and the pro-slavery, protectionist party, on the one side, and the anti-slavery, free-trade party, on the other; and whereas, every split in the National party will work for the triumph of the traitor party, therefore be it resolved, That the National Club of Hoboken will go hand-in-hand with the National Union party, and will support the candidates nominated upon the Baltimore Platform—Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.

We have reasons to believe that other clubs will soon take the same course. In the Western States several papers of some influence, as the Westliche Post of St. Louis, the Telegraph of Chicago, and the Freie Presse of Indianapolis, still adhere to the Cleveland nominations, but even they admit that the Fremont movement is a failure.

**BAD INVESTMENTS.**  
 President Lincoln worked very hard, in the earlier years of his Administration, to conciliate and secure the support of the "Conservative" politicians of Kentucky, grieving many friends and alienating some by his efforts in this direction. At last, he was actually compelled, by the stress of circumstances, the inexorable logic of events, to break with them; and now they are among his most venomous antagonists. If any State shall be carried against him, Kentucky will be. And, if it be saved to him, it will be by the efforts and sacrifices of "Radicals" alone.

Missouri was the next of these bad eggs. It might and should have been to-day a Free State, prepared to give at least ten thousand majority for Lincoln and Johnson. But the Government support of the Schofield-Gamble dynasty, with their infamous "New-Paw" Militia-Commissioners plundering and murdering Emancipationists in the National uniform and under National pay, has so alienated the German and other Radicals, that the State can only be carried for Lincoln by the most desperate exertions. Meantime, the Gamble-Schofield crew are all shouting for McClellan, who will get the votes of at least thirty thousand Rebel soldiers and guerrillas—the soldiers of Price and the bandits of Quantrill. Exclude the votes of Rebels, and Lincoln could still carry the State by at least twenty thousand majority; as it is, he will be lucky if he gets it at all.

The National Intelligencer has been kept afloat during the last four years by raids on the Treasury and levies on the wealthy and zealous friends of the Administration. We believe the President and Secretary of State have personally seconded appeals for charity made in its behalf. Now, The Intelligencer is vociferous for McClellan and Pendleton.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson is another of the Administration's hard bargainers. He was elected to the Senate as its friend, by a Legislature which had been chosen through the efforts of its friends. Mr. Johnson begged money to sustain the Union cause in Maryland, and so used it that he came up U. S. Senator. He is a good deal richer to-day than if he had not had the ear of the President and Cabinet through the last three or four years. In the matter of procuring the release of persons arrested—most righteously arrested—as traitors and suspected spies, and of money and property impounded by Gen. Butler as virtually belonging to the Rebel chief, he is understood to have been diligent, influential and thrifty. He even voted, last Winter, to abolish Slavery throughout the land by constitutional amendment. He now comes out for McClellan, and denounces the President as incapable, a failure, &c., &c. But he fails to cite, in support of his denunciation, the relevant fact that the said President has hitherto reposed faith in and shown favor to Reverdy Johnson.

We trust that, if there be any more of this sort, they will quickly take the same road. The Administration can stand their hostility much better than their support.

**A LITTLE FORGEY.**  
 When we kindly permitted The World to copy our Election returns, we stipulated that it should not change the figures to suit its purposes. Driven into a corner to show some excuse for wantonly boasting of "Democratic gains" in Maine, it copies what it calls "The Tribune's own figures." We take the liberty of saying that no such table ever appeared in THE TRIBUNE. For instance, here is Sagadahoc County:

	1863.	Dem.	Union.	Dem.
In Tribune.....	2,325	1,174	2,280	1,131
In World.....	2,404	1,064	2,280	1,131

That this perversion is intentional is proved, a few lines below, by The World's crowing that in "one county, the Democratic vote is greater than last year." Only the day before, The World bragged of "Democratic gains in every county except two." Now it is compelled to perpetrate forgery to show a Democratic gain in any county. It farther says, in unconscious contradiction of its boast of gains: "The vote of neither party is as heavy as last year." And further along is added: "In ten of the fifteen counties, the Democratic loss is less than the Republican." So, so! There was a Democratic loss instead of a gain. That will do, Mr. World. You are fairly driven to confession; and, having burned your fingers by trumping up false returns, our advice is that you abandon a bad job, and own up that the Democratic party was beaten in Maine by a majority varying but little from that of 1863, while their vote has fallen off about 5,000.

**McCLELLAN'S HISTORY IN THREE SENTENCES.**  
 McClellan's failure as a commander, and his bankruptcy in every quality of a soldier, are history, the most shameful in the annals of American politics, and the most humiliating in military biography. Attorney-General Hanna of Indiana, recalled it recently at Indianapolis, in a speech, whose brevity and truthfulness make it a compendium. He said that "Old Abe" exhausted every appliance known to human ingenuity to make him a gallant and successful warrior. While the people cried out to the President in the bitterness of their woe, "For God's sake, give us a general who will do something, who is equal to the demand upon him, who will not dig the grave of the nation within the sound of the enemy's cannon"—while the patience of Congress and of the Cabinet was wearing and finally wore out with the inordinate cost of vain display and of the failure of movements, Old Abe dung to him, through evil and through good report, hoping and praying he might do better. By day and by night he hurried and pampered him, tickled and coaxed him, scolded and praised him, kicked and lashed him, bathed and blanketed him, physicked and nursed him, patted and rubbed him, begged and cursed him, until finally, in the agony of despair, the worn-out President exclaimed: "He is h—l on parade, but utterly inefficient in action!"

Mr. James McHenry leaves our city to-day on his return to England, whence he came some weeks since expressly to inspect the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and to pass over it on the first New-York train that ever reached St. Louis without change of cars. Mr. McHenry was the first European capitalist to perceive and acknowledge the expediency of constructing a railroad which should practically continue the Erie on its six-foot gauge from the valley of the Alleghany to that of the Missouri, stretching across the County of Chautauque, the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, thus traversing one of the most fertile, genial and productive sections of our country, turning the Alleghenies, and connecting our City more directly with Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis. For the realization of this project, Mr. McHenry either advanced himself, or procured to be furnished by others, no less than Seventeen Millions of Dollars, and he has lived to witness its completion far sooner than it could have been effected but for his remarkable energy, earnest faith, ample fortune, and enjoyment of the confidence of other capitalists throughout the Old World. The success of the enterprise has been rendered more signal by the rapid development of the Old Region of Pennsylvania lying very near its track; but it must in any case have been decided. We understand that Mr. M. found the resources and business of the region traversed by this great artery beyond his expectations. Though delayed by the scarcity of rolling stock, aggravated by a recent destruction by fire of a number of cars just completed for this road, we learn that the daily running of through express trains from New-York to St. Louis is to be commenced within a few weeks.

Fernando Wood, in a speech published in his organ, thus unblushingly proclaims the attitude of duplicity in which the Democratic party deliberately placed itself before the country, and with the cool effrontery and moral obliqueness characteristic of the man, gives it as a reason for supporting McClellan. He says: "It is the Chicago Convention's mistake. Its platform was apparently inconsistent with each other, and yet, for partisan reasons connected with success, it deemed such a contradictory position reconcilable with good policy."

If there is an out and out peace man and submissionist, that man is Fernando Wood. He says he has examined McClellan's letter "with care," and adds: "He takes no ground repugnant to that heretofore held by me, nor of those with whom I act." Which he proves thus: "He (McClellan) says, substantially, that as the Union was formed by concession and compromise, it can only be restored in the same way. Is not this expressive? Does not the utterance of such sentiments lift the veil that covers the heart of the man, soldier though he may be? Does it not betray to the full extent a concurrence with us who believe that it is only by a cessation of hostilities that the Union can be saved? If the Union can be restored only 'by concession and compromise,' it cannot be at all by war, rapine and bloodshed. This is logically conclusive. There is no 'concession' in force—no 'compromise' in conquest. These are antagonistic powers in conflict with each other, &c."

It is worthy of note that the name of McClellan, in connection with the Presidency, was heard for the first time in this city in a public assembly at the "Conservative" meeting, July 1, 1862, in Cooper Institute, when, also, for the first time, we believe, disloyal sentiments were received with the applause of traitors; where Wood was the master spirit, and Wickliffe, of Kentucky, made the principal speech. Wood, in his remarks—no doubt having McClellan's aid, and true to his role of revolution—said his eye, and true to his role of revolution—said we must get rid of Congress, adding that it was "to be done as Oliver Cromwell sent home the Rump Parliament—by walking into Parliament and scattering it to the winds."

The Express is both unhappy and untruthful. The first condition is very frequent—the latter chronic and perpetual. Under a very thin varnish of assumed loyalty, the dullest observer can see how bitterly it regrets the victory of Sheridan over Early. Its simulated whine over the loss of life is merely despicable; while its impudence in claiming that "we have won a handsome victory," is unparalleled, except in The World. Cannot The Express—stupid as it is—see, from Secretary Stanton's dispatch, that this was a Union and not a Copperhead victory? Whenever the pronoun "we" is used in any such manner in The Express, the intelligent reader knows that it means Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. Peace by Northern submission, a divided and disgraced nation, and the substitution on our coins of a Slave in chains with a border of whips and cuffs in place of the head of Liberty and the circle of stars.

It was stated that, in view of the ruinously, bloodthirsty treason openly avowed here, the different armories of the city would be carefully guarded. How is it, then, that the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on the third and

fourth floors of the building 596 Broadway, was destroyed at the fire of Sunday night? The fire commenced in the upper part of the house. Query: Was it accidental?

Thus says The N. Y. Express, as answer to the statement that McClellan was on the gunboat Galena during the seven days' battles: "Long before this, Lieut. McClellan in Mexico, leading his sappers and miners, had two horses shot under him, and was himself knocked down, senseless, by a shell."

The question at once arises, using the English of The Express, if he was senseless when he was knocked down, what is his condition now? And then The Express says: "The gunboat 'coward' was in every action (save Molina del Rey) from Vera Cruz, sapping and mining with his little gallant band from house to house—his little band of the posts of peril and honor, the fierce made in houses by the pickaxes of his sappers."

How much ink has The Express used to prove that the invasion of private houses, and even the shelling of a besieged city by Union Generals and lower officers, was barbarous and infamous? Breaking into a house is, doubtless, a matter of peril, but as to "the post of honor" the case is not so clear. The Express has protested over and again that it was infamous on the part of Grant, but glories in it when done by McClellan. Does it mean to say that sauce for our gander is not sauce for its goose?

From a Bangor paper of Monday we get returns from 361 towns in Maine. Deducting four towns in which only majorities are given, we find (as footed up by the Bangor editor) as follows:

	Union.	Dem.	Total.
1863.....	50,161	43,081	102,242
1864.....	54,703	36,363	94,286
Losses.....	4,458	3,498	7,956

It seems, therefore, that the Union vote is only 7.56 per cent. less than last year, while the Democratic vote is 8.12 per cent. less—a relative gain for the Union side of .56, or more than half of one per cent. Will The World, which has boasted of "large Democratic gains" in every County except two, and afterward perpetrated a forgery, or at the best an inexcusable blunder, to show a gain in only one of the 16 counties, please notice the points here set down, and answer this question: If two-thirds of the State shows a gain of half per cent., on over 17,000 majority, how many such elections will it take to overcome the said 17,000?

That malignant Copperhead, The N. Y. Express, infers from remarks of reporters that the draft in some parts of this State "has caused a feeling among the people akin to consternation."

It further says: "We do not learn that any disturbance has occurred, but there is an apprehension that when the time comes for the conscripts to report, there will be trouble."

The bitterest disappointment (save the Maine election) that has recently riled the gentle temper of The Express arose from the announcement that there would be no draft in this city. Here it has a mild circulation, and hoped to stir up the masses to nigger-bumping and asylum-burning, as in 1863. In the country it is almost entirely unheard of, except by the use of its name in other journals. Its yearnings for draft riots are amusing to loyal witnesses, but doubtless very painful to The Express and its sympathizers. In cases of such extreme irritation, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is said to be very excellent.

Amid the general joy of loyal men over Sheridan's victory, whose faces were downcast yesterday? Who felt that the great triumph in the Shenandoah rung the knell of their selfish hopes? What two parties in America joined in lamenting this great victory for the Union?

The party which Jefferson Davis leads in Richmond, and which George B. McClellan leads in the North. They yesterday together sat in sackcloth and ashes, their hopes alike shattered by the blow which was struck for the Union on Monday.

We appeal to the patriot North: Does a party whose hopes of political success are identified with the military success of the Rebellion deserve of our support?

The Troy Press says that Mr. Griswold, who represents that District in Congress, "would regard the success of the Abolitionists as the certain doom of the country in all of its material interests." Considering that Mr. Griswold voted recently in Congress to prohibit Slavery by Constitutional amendment throughout the United States, this is decidedly cool. And his vote on this question was like most of his votes throughout the session.

We should like to vote for just such a Democrat as Mr. G. in our District.

Sheridan's dispatch, announcing his great victory in the Shenandoah, says: "The Rebels lost in killed the following general officers: Gen. Rhodes, Gen. Wharton, Gen. Gordon, and Gen. Ramsay."

Sheridan forgot to enumerate, among the severely wounded, Gen. G. B. McClellan, Copperhead candidate for President of the United States. No Rebels suffered so severely as he.

The Boston papers of Monday morning show that Robert C. Winthrop's friends read of his political association on Saturday evening previous with Isaiah Rynders, Fernando Wood, and Oakley Hall, with amazement and scandal.

Every man knows that Sheridan's victory has immensely diminished McClellan's chances for the Presidency. Let every man ask himself whether that party and that candidate deserve his support whose only hope of success depends on Rebel victories and Union defeats.

Suppose Early instead of Sheridan had been victorious on Monday. Do you not know that Gunboat McClellan's prospects for the Presidency would have been helped? Helped by a Rebel victory.

A brilliant correspondent of The World says that Gen. McClellan, on a certain occasion, did not wear the uniform, or anything to mark he is a candidate for the Presidency. What should be the distinguishing badge for a candidate?